

SHARP CARRANZA NOTE DEMANDS THE IMMEDIATE RECALL OF U. S. TROOPS

not to inform Mr. Carranza of it without further word from Carranza and Mr. Arredondo said that Mr. Mendez did not tell him of the note upon arriving here, but said that he wanted to know whether he had heard anything of a note from Mexico City. When the Ambassador replied that he only knew what he had seen in the American newspapers, Mr. Arredondo said, Mendez went to Atlantic City, where he sent a cable asking instructions and, upon receiving them last night, came to Washington with the note.

The Note Summed Up.

The note, which is dated May 22, is divided into thirty-four numbered paragraphs. The sum is able from an authoritative source to sum it up as follows:

1. Mr. Arredondo is instructed to inform Secretary Lansing that the Mexican Government, having just been advised that a second expedition had crossed the border in pursuit of the bandits who had been driven from the Boquilla and had reached El Paso, a town sixty miles south of the border, desires again to call the attention of the United States to the fact that the Mexican Government is unable to defend its territory against the depredations of the bandits and that the Mexican Government is unable to defend its territory against the depredations of the bandits and that the Mexican Government is unable to defend its territory against the depredations of the bandits.

2. In sending this expedition the American Government has violated the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and that its purpose was simply to pursue and capture or disperse the bandits involved in the raid on Columbus, and that in so doing it has violated the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

3. The Mexican Government was not informed until March 17 of the fact that an expedition had been sent to the border and once addressed a note to the American Government, insisting that, inasmuch as no reciprocal agreement had been reached, the American Government should not send another expedition to the border. To this the American Government gave answer, expressing regret for the mistaken interpretation of the principle of non-interference as an excuse for the necessity of quick action. The American Government added that it would be glad to receive suggestions for a new expedition.

4. In consequence of this, both Governments began a discussion, during the course of which the Mexican Government stated that the American Government had established within which the American troops should operate and that limitations be imposed on the length of time they would remain in Mexico and the character of arms and military organizations to be used. To these suggestions the United States expressed no objection.

5. Therefore, under date of April 12, the Mexican Government sent a formal request for another expedition to pursue the bandits, inasmuch as the bandits had been dispersed.

6. The American Government explained Plans.

7. It was then considered convenient that the American Government should state its position as it then existed, and to this end the conference was arranged between Gen. Scott and Gen. Pershing, representing the military authorities of the United States, and Gen. Arredondo, representing those of Mexico. During these conferences Gen. Pershing gave a full explanation of the military plans and the fact that the American Government proposed that there should be drawn up a memorandum under which the two forces could cooperate. At these conferences Gen. Scott admitted that the work of the American expedition had been completed in the dispersal of the bandits and assured Gen. Pershing that the American Government would not send another expedition.

8. Inasmuch as Gen. Scott added, however, that the withdrawal would be suspended if another raid occurred in the meantime, Gen. Pershing refused to agree to the agreement on the understanding that the American Government would give the element of legality to a stay of the American forces should another raid occur.

9. While these discussions were in progress the Glenn Springs and Boquilla raids took place May 5.

10. On this occasion, feeling that the American Government might have been misled by another expedition to pursue these raids, the Mexican Government instructed Gen. Pershing to notify the United States that on no account would they be permitted to attend a conference with the American military authorities already being asked to the Mexican military authorities to prevent such a crossing.

11. Both Gen. Scott and Gen. Pershing denied that any orders had been given for a second expedition and subsequently in a private interview with Juan Amador, Sub-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was present at the conference, Gen. Pershing gave the personal assurance that a second expedition would not be sent.

12. On account of this incident and with a view to closer cooperation, Gen. Pershing suggested that some agreement be entered into and as evidence of the faith of the Mexican Government's desire to avoid friction, he proposed that steps be taken looking to a reciprocal arrangement to be followed in respect to future raids.

13. The conference, however, adjourned on May 11 without agreement on the question of a withdrawal of the American forces and without any arrangement for a mutual withdrawal of the border. It was decided in adjourning that it should be left to the two Governments to reach an agreement by diplomatic means.

14. Despite the persistence of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pershing, a second expedition would not be sent across the line, the Mexican Government is just informed by its representatives that a second expedition of 400 men had crossed on May 10 or 11 and had reached El Paso, sixty miles south of the border. It is further informed that the commander of this expedition (Col. Sibley) had informed the Mexican military authorities at El Paso that he had entered in accordance with the agreement between the two Governments and with the alleged consent of the Mexican Consul at El Paso, Tex.

15. More Than a Mere Error.

The Mexican Government cannot consider that the American Government has committed a second error with respect to the matter of an agreement, that the American commander acted without the authority of his superiors. The crossing of the first expedition after the crossing of the second was not satisfactorily explained. But a new expedition can no longer be regarded as an isolated incident, and tends to convince the Mexican Government that "some-

thing more than a mere error" is responsible. This latter act presents new complications and increases the tension in the international relations existing between the United States and Mexico. The Mexican Government cannot consider it except as an invasion of its sovereignty and it expects its duty to request, as it has done, an immediate withdrawal of this expedition. Gen. Pershing has refused to accept the proposal of Gen. Arredondo, which contained the only sensible suggestion for the adequate protection of the border, namely, the establishment of cantonments along the frontier. The United States prefers to keep its troops idle in Mexico, and this fact would seem to be proof of its intention to keep the troops there indefinitely.

16. The United States has from time to time urged the Mexican Government to assist in the work of pacification, but its true attitude has been inoperative with this. On the contrary, it has put all possible obstacles in the way and accepted many embarrassing representations of one kind or another, to interfere with the efforts of the Mexican Government to restore order. Mexico has been denied support, once again in the friendship of Gen. Scott and for a long period the American State Department encouraged the Mexican Government to accept the Catholic clergy of Mexico, which has opposed the Mexican Government's efforts to pacify the border.

17. With reference to the Pershing expedition, that, too, must be withdrawn, as otherwise the Mexican Government would have no other recourse but to defend its territory against the depredations of the bandits. The Mexican Government is willing to try to settle the matter amicably under article xxi of the treaty of 1893.

18. The Mexican Government wants from the United States a more categorical outline of its intention toward Mexico, and in making on this the Mexican Government feels it its duty to be frank.

19. The United States has made repeated protestations of friendship for Mexico, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

20. The acts of the American military authorities have not conformed to the protestations of the President.

21. In order that the other Latin American countries should be able to judge of the proper value to be attached to the protestations of the United States with regard to Mexico, the United States should make it known.

22. The President himself has said that it should be left free to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

23. The acts of the American military authorities have not conformed to the protestations of the President.

24. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

25. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

26. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

27. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

28. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

29. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

30. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

31. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

32. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

33. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

34. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

35. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

36. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

37. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

38. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

39. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

40. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

41. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

42. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

43. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

44. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

45. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

46. The American Government stated that its sole aim was to defend its borders, but its actions have been in direct contradiction of these protestations. The American Government has refused to work out its own salvation. The American Government has always repeated that it wants no territory and does not wish armed conflict with Mexico. Such protestations should appear to be honest.

as the bandits had been dispersed has not been kept and the troops continue to remain in Mexico, and the American Government for the further purposes of the United States.

28. If the United States had properly protected its border, no expedition would have been occasion for the expedition into Mexico, but despite its powerful resources the United States was unable to protect its border. Gen. Pershing has refused to accept the proposal of Gen. Arredondo, which contained the only sensible suggestion for the adequate protection of the border, namely, the establishment of cantonments along the frontier. The United States prefers to keep its troops idle in Mexico, and this fact would seem to be proof of its intention to keep the troops there indefinitely.

29. The United States has from time to time urged the Mexican Government to assist in the work of pacification, but its true attitude has been inoperative with this. On the contrary, it has put all possible obstacles in the way and accepted many embarrassing representations of one kind or another, to interfere with the efforts of the Mexican Government to restore order. Mexico has been denied support, once again in the friendship of Gen. Scott and for a long period the American State Department encouraged the Mexican Government to accept the Catholic clergy of Mexico, which has opposed the Mexican Government's efforts to pacify the border.

30. Also most of the bands which were armed and financed from the American side, the Mexican Government encouraged not only of the Texas authorities, but of Federal authorities, who saw to it that Mexican agitators against Carranza were not released under nominal bonds.

31. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

32. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

33. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

34. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

35. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

36. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

37. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

38. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

39. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

40. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

41. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

42. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

43. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

44. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

45. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

46. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

47. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

48. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

49. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

50. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

51. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

52. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

53. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

54. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

55. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

56. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

57. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

58. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

59. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

60. The American Government has repeatedly urged the Mexican Government to bring about an early pacification of the country, but nevertheless pursues the policy of detaining shipments consigned to the Mexican Government, and arms and ammunition, with which such work of pacification could be most quickly accomplished. These detentions have been made under the pretext, such as the professed desire of the American Government to make sure that such shipments would not reach enemies of the Mexican Government, but in reality to keep the country in a state of confusion.

GEORGIA CONTEST TEST OF COMMITTEE

Must Decide Between Old Guard and Hughes Faction.—See Hitchcock's Hand.

WATCH ALABAMA'S CASE

CHICAGO, May 31.—Of the sixty-two contests which the National Committee will meet to pass upon tomorrow only one is regarded as having any possible bearing upon the political situation as it affects the various candidates. This is the Georgia contest, involving seventeen seats.

Its importance lies in the fact that it seems to afford a chance for the members of the committee to commit themselves definitely with respect to their attitude toward the Hughes movement. One delegation is headed by National Committeeman Henry S. Jackson, and the other by Henry Blum, an ex-national committeeman, who has also with him State Chairman Walter Johnson. The Jackson delegates are supposed to have Old Guard leanings, while the Blum contestants are for Hughes.

So far as evidence goes this Georgia case is like a lot of the contests for seats in the committee to decide which set it will recognize.

Frank H. Hitchcock is supposed to have had a hand in this Georgia matter. New York in order to allow Justice Hughes's name to be presented.

An attempt has been made to contest the entire delegation from North Carolina, but the contest has failed.

The Progressive, of course, are basing their hopes on the Roosevelt sentiment, which they are sure exists among those delegates who, though unopposed, have been generally credited to Hughes.

The chief strategists like Mr. Perkins, do not want Mr. Hughes any more than do those who favor a one day election, that will put it right up to the Republicans to name Mr. Roosevelt or face defeat. But they think the Republican chiefs can be won over to the Colonel better the other way.

Significance was attached to the statement made today by one of the leading Progressive managers that pressure had been brought to bear upon them by certain leaders active on behalf of other candidates to get Col. Roosevelt personally to leave the Progressive ranks.

The Progressive leader who vouched for this and who is in the confidence of Col. Roosevelt said that these efforts had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.

It was said that the Progressive leaders had been rejected. It appeared today as if some of the trusted Roosevelt henchmen had been eliminated from the Progressive ranks.